

UNITED
STATES
v.
SCHOONER
SALLY.

THE UNITED STATES v. SCHOONER SALLY
OF NORFOLK.

The question of forfeiture of a vessel, under the act of congress against the slave trade, is of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction.

THIS was a libel in the district court of the United States, for Maryland district, against the schooner *Sally* of Norfolk, and cargo, *Elias De Butts* claimant, seized by the collector of the port of Nottingham, as forfeited under the act of congress prohibiting the slave trade. *Vol. 3. p. 22. March 22d, 1794.*

In the district court the vessel and cargo were acquitted on the merits, which decree was, on appeal, affirmed in the circuit court ; whereupon the United States sued out the present writ of error.

The error assigned was that the cause was of common law, and not of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction.

But the court, upon the authority of the case of the *United States v. La Vengeance*, 3 *Dallas*, 297, without argument, affirmed the decree.

BAILIFF
v.
TIPPING.

BAILIFF v. TIPPING.

Quere whether the courts of the U. States have jurisdiction in cases between aliens.

THE only question in this case would have been whether one alien could sue another alien in the courts of the United States. The circuit court for the Kentucky district was of opinion that they had no jurisdiction in such a case.

A citation must accompany the writ of error.

But the writ of error was dismissed for want of a citation.

See ante, p. 263, the opinion of the court in the case of *Mason, v. ship Blaireau*.